

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 16th July, 1872.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

AN Allygurh correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the 29th June, complains that, although by the fifty-five years' rule it was never meant that officials, fit for an active discharge of their public duties, should be removed from the service, yet this has often been the result of its enforcement. The writer refers in particular to the officials in the district of Allygurh, many of whom are said to have been ousted from Government employ, though they were fit for work, and so able and experienced, that their removal has been a great loss to the public service. Among these is mentioned Moulvie Kasim Ali, Tehseeldar, who has been compelled to retire, though perfectly sound in body and mind, and experienced in the work of his office. The Moulvie's removal from the service is said to have discouraged other officials. (For a similar complaint, see page 330, paragraphs 2, 3, of the *Selections* for the week ending 29th June last.)

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbár*, of the 30th June, referring to the device employed by postal employés for abstracting the contents of parcels (noticed in an extract from the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, at pp. 295-6 of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June last), speaks of another and infallible

contrivance said to be used by the officials for taking a *fac-simile* of the seals affixed to parcels. They keep a particular kind of stiff earth reduced to fine powder with them, which they mix with water so as to form a cake. This cake by being placed on the seal, receives an exact impression of the engraving on it, and by being then hardened with fire, serves the purpose of the original seal.

The Editor of the *Agra Akhbár* seconds the statement of his correspondent by remarking that the earth referred to is probably the plaster of Paris, which is extremely useful for preparing samples of seals and stamps. It was by means of this that a European gentleman took the impressions of the engravings on the ruins at Futtehpore Seekee to exhibit them in London.

The *Akmal-úl-Akhbár*, of the same date, notices a serious case of an attack of thieves at Ghazeeabad. The particulars, as related by a correspondent of that paper, are these. A party of thieves, twelve in number, entered a garden situated within the rampart of the city at 12 o'clock one night. The inmates of the garden were awakened by the noise, and, consequently, all the thieves ran away except one, who was seized by them and beaten. The thief gave a call to his associates, who came in, compelled the assailants to run away, and beat one of them named Chhote Khan, who was left behind and ultimately died.

The correspondent wonders that the police, who were close at hand, took no notice of the incident, and still more so that no enquiry has been made into the case by the authorities, although the corpse of the deceased has been despatched to Meerut for a *post mortem* examination.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr*, of the 1st July, remarks that the fact, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal stays at Calcutta during the hot season instead of going up to any sanatorium, shows that Governors of other Presidencies could pass the summer season at their head-quarters in the plains just as



well as he. This would save Government all the expenses now incurred in the annual migration to the hills, besides proving useful to the people in various ways.

A correspondent of the *Muhibb-i-Madrwar*, of the same date, finds fault with the Punjab Government for filling up the higher offices under it with the sons of the nobility, on the score of their high birth and the fame of the families to which they belong, independently of all consideration as to their fitness for the posts to which they were appointed. The writer objects to this policy, and remarks that, as these men are often uneducated and unversed in jurisprudence, it is unreasonable to expect that they will be able to deal justice.

In connection with this, the writer also takes exception to the practice common in cities and towns of appointing illiterate men as Honorary Magistrates, and points out that the appointment of such men to the office completely defeats the ends of justice, and gives opportunities to the mohurrirs acting under them freely to take bribes. He is of opinion that persons appointed to such offices should be required to pass an examination in law previous to their appointment.

The *Núr-ul-Absar*, of the same date, complains that, as in case of all other things the rate of stamp-papers has increased at Allahabad. A few license-holders, who, besides selling stamp papers, also keep a shop for the sale of drugs, are in the habit of charging  $2\frac{1}{4}$  annas for two-anna stamps, and, on being asked the reason of the increased price, tell the customers that that is the market rate of the stamps.

In the next article, the same paper repeats complaints against the Allahabad municipality for having saddled the people with a variety of taxes, and paying no attention to their comfort and convenience. During the hot weather, the streets were besprinkled with the dirty water of drains and sewers, but since there have been some showers of rain, even this kind of watering has been discontinued, and the expense incurred on the establishment kept for the purpose has been



saved. But while the municipality is so thrifty and economical in its expenses, its efforts in increasing the income from taxes by devising new impositions have not slackened. A severe tax has been imposed on mangoes, notwithstanding that their produce has this year been very scanty in the suburbs of the city, and greater rigour is exercised in the collection of this tax than in that of the duties on other things—a course which the writer condemns. He considers it a mean policy that the municipality of a city should take advantage of the scarcity and dearness of eatables to levy a tax on them, such as may discourage their import.

The *Ab-i-Hayât-i-Hind*, of the same date, is of opinion that Government ought to afford every encouragement to the periodical fairs held at different places, in consequence of their being extremely useful in promoting the prospects of trade in the country. At present it is observed that these fairs are often stopped through apprehensions of an epidemic breaking out at them, while heavy taxes are levied year by year on the pilgrims attending them, and the spot on which they are held. The editor condemns the policy, and thinks that the attention of Government ought to be directed to it.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, has a long article on the way in which inquiries are conducted by the police into criminal cases. It is remarked that the preliminary investigations into these cases are often conducted in such a manner that truth is converted into falsehood and *vice versâ*. The writer illustrates this fact by referring to the procedure of the Bengal Police in some of the districts of that presidency, noticed at some length by the *Oordoo Guide*. The drift is that, whenever any dacoity or murder takes place in that quarter, the police instead of endeavouring to find out the offenders,—in the former, arrest innocent men as being guilty of the offence, and in the latter, charge the deceased with having committed suicide; or, if the officer's orders for searching out the offenders happen to be strict, they produce some poor man as the



thief or the murderer, and induce the person who has lost his property to state whatever he sees in the house or houses to which he is taken at the time of search to be his. If deputed to make enquiries on the spot, they not only subject the loser of the property to expense in giving them *douceurs*, but prove his claim to be false, or set down the goods stolen as having been old and worthless, or lay the charge of the theft on his relatives or servants. The *Ordoo Guide* thinks it a pity that the object with which Government has assigned liberal salaries to Police Inspectors—namely, in order to prevent them from taking bribes and induce them to discharge their duties honestly and conscientiously—should have been defeated, and shows how the actual facts are distorted by them by giving certain instances of mail-robbery, one of which happened on the Grand Trunk Road in January, another in the district of Gya in March, and a third on the Grand Trunk Road between Hajeeapore and Moozuffurpore (Tirhoot)—in all of which the blame of the robbery was imputed to the letter-carriers concerned, who were brought to punishment by the court, simply because the police could not find out the robbers. The writer hopes the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will take serious notice of the matter.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the 2nd July, repeats the suggestion (often noticed in the *Selections*) as to the desirability of enforcing the Contagious Diseases' Act against concubines, just as in case of prostitutes, on the ground that the former do as much harm to society as the latter.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the 5th July, in its column of local news, invites the attention of the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police (Moradabad) to the extortions practised on the people by the opium-seller. It is stated that he charges one and even two annas more on a rupee's worth of opium.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the same date, repeats complaints of the sale of spurious articles of food, such as milk, curd,



ghee, and sweetmeats, &c., in markets, and is of opinion that effective measures ought to be taken by municipal committees for putting a stop to the abuse.

The same paper has a communicated article, in which the writer refutes the statement which appeared in the *Indian Public Opinion* as to the unfitness of Moonshee Hursookh Rai for the office of Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Mayo Memorial Fund, for which he has been selected. The *Indian Public Opinion* stated—(1) that the selection was open to grave objections, and (2) that the Native gentlemen, with whom the moonshee will have to communicate, will attach no weight to his writing.

The writer remarks that both of these arguments are totally ungrounded, and censures the editor of the paper in question for picking holes in the character of a Native gentleman of Moonshee Hursookh Rai's fame and reputation, and that, too, at a time when he has taken upon himself the heavy responsibilities of an act of public utility, without any remuneration or hope of reward. He goes on to notice briefly the moonshee's career, and the aid and assistance given by him to Government from time to time in carrying out important projects of reform in the country and in various other ways; showing how in 1849 he was invited by the officers of the time to take up his residence in the Punjab, and set up the *Koh-i-Núr* newspaper, which has now been in existence for twenty-three years; how he rendered important services in the suppression of infanticide, which were recognized by Government by the conferment of a suitable title on him; how in the mutiny of 1857, when all other newspapers were stopped, he managed to keep up the *Koh-i-Núr*, which is a convincing proof of his good reputation and loyalty; how he has from time to time been appointed honorary member of the committees held in the Punjab on various occasions, such, for instance, as the Punjab Exhibition Committee of 1864, of which he was one of the leading members, and the muni-



cipal committee of Lahore, of which he has been a member during the last eight years; how he was the founder of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab*, whose Honorary Secretary he remained for a long time; how he was one of the chief supporters of the cause of female education--a fact which was publicly acknowledged by the authorities; how he was one of the gentlemen who were the prime cause of the foundation of the Punjab University; how he is held in high esteem in India, not only among Native gentlemen, but also among European officers of high rank, and the chiefs and princes of Native states; and how he holds an elevated position in society, his younger brother being the Sudder Sudoor of Moradabad, and several of his other relatives holding high posts in the public service in the Punjab and other provinces.

The above facts prove that the statement of the editor of the *Indian Public Opinion* is totally false and ungrounded, and that no person can be better fitted for the office in question than Moonshee Hursookh Rai.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, has a communicated article on the propriety of reducing the registration fee by one-half, in consequence of the new rule requiring registration of all letters containing coin, or currency notes, or other valuable papers. The reasons urged are the same as have been so often noticed in the *Selections*, and need not therefore be recapitulated.

The *Punjabí Akhbár*, of the 6th July, under the heading "Umritsur," points out the need of planting trees round the hospital situated in the open plain which passes by the name of Dhab Bustee Ram. The hospital is attended by a large number of patients of the whole city, who suffer great trouble for want of any shady place near it to shelter them from the rays of the sun. The planting of trees will remove all this trouble, besides giving an ornament to the place.

The attention of the district authorities, as well as the municipal committee, is invited to the suggestion.



Under the heading "Delhi," the same paper repeats complaints of the prevalence of thefts. Recently two men were plundered on the road between the city and Nizam-ood-deen's Durgah, and a Brahman was severely beaten by thieves.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr*, of the same date, remarks that, while Circular 25 dated 9th May last, of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, entitles Naib Tehseeldars to promotion to Tehseeldarships simply if they conduct the duties of their office in an approved manner for two years, and pass successfully the prescribed examination, no such rule has been laid down for Serishtedars and Tehseeldars, who often grow old in the service of Government, and at last come under the fifty-five years' rule without getting promotion.

The editor of the *Koh-i-Núr* thinks the matter a fit subject for the consideration of Government, and invites its attention to it.

Another correspondent of the same paper, in referring to the same circular, asks whether according to it Naib Tehseeldars, who have held office for a long time—say 10 or 15 years—and have been invested with judicial powers, ought not to have a greater claim to consideration, and thinks it only just that such officials should, in regard to the length of their service, be held entitled to promotion to Tehseeldarships, without being required to pass the necessary examination.

Another correspondent of the same paper notices the prevalence of the vicious practice (so often noticed in the *Selections*, vide p. 655, para. 2 of the *Selections* for the week ending 11th November last) of receiving money in exchange for girls given in marriage, and offering their hands to that one of the suitors who pays the highest amount. The writer confines his remarks to Bunnoo, where the practice is said to prevail among the poor as well as rich classes of the people. Worse still, in case of any man not having money to pay, he makes amends for it by giving his sister, niece, or other rela-



tive, in marriage to some one of the members of his father-in-law's family—the inequality in the ages of the girls given and received in marriage having of course to be made up for by money. In some cases part of the promised money is paid, while the remainder remains due to be liquidated afterwards. An instance of this was noticed in Mouzah Maita Kheyl, in which Toola Kurar received Rs. 600 from the bridegroom for the hand of her daughter at the time of marriage, and allowed credit for the other Rs. 200.

The writer goes on to show to what extent the abuse prevails in Bunnoo by referring to a case pending in the district court, the particulars being these:—A widow of the Kurar caste betrothed her daughter to a person without receiving any consideration. When her father-in-law became aware of this, he sent word to the bridegroom that he would never allow him the hand of his grand-daughter. The bridegroom tried to conciliate him through the agency of arbiters, and the matter was at last decided by his obtaining the hand of the bride on payment of Rs. 600. The bride's mother claimed the money as her due, on which the grandfather lodged a plaint in the court against the bridegroom, claiming a further remuneration from the latter on the ground that the Rs. 600 paid by him were a compensation for the affront offered to himself.

The Deputy Commissioner has issued orders that this, and all other cases of the kind, which are abundant in the district, and put the court to much trouble, should be decided according to the Hindoo law; but since the Brahmans hold the practice which gives rise to them to be legal, the writer has no hopes that an effective check will be put to it without the interference of the authorities, which he considers to be called for, seeing that the practice is only slave-dealing in a different form, which is strictly prohibited by the English law.

An Agra correspondent of the same paper reports the plundering of a bullock-train cart near Mouzah Kukaba on the Dhoulpore road, eight miles from Agra. The loss is esti-



mated at Rs. 1,000. The Agra police are busy in making a search after the offenders.

The same paper, noticing the order of the Government of Bombay offering rewards for the killing of snakes, suggests that as a large number of persons die every year from the effects of snake-bites, it would be well if the Governments of other presidencies were likewise to take steps for the destruction of snakes, and if mixtures of drugs, which have the property of destroying or driving away these and other noxious reptiles by their smell, were procured by offering rewards to those who should discover them.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbār*, of the same date, points out the harm done in consequence of prostitutes living in the bazaars of cities and towns, and suggests that a separate place should be fixed for their residence in a retired part of each city. The attention of municipal commissioners is invited to the suggestion.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette*, of the same date, states on the authority of a correspondent at Nowgong (Bundelkund), that the people of that place, who go on a pilgrimage to Muttra and Bindrabun, often complain of suffering great trouble on the road, the reason being that the road runs through the Dhoulpore territory, which is the haunt of thieves and dacoits, who rob passengers, whether Native or European, in open day.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb*, of the 8th July, thinks that in order to ensure a reduction in the expenses now incurred by litigants in the prosecution of suits, Government would do well to issue a general order prohibiting pleaders and mookhtars from taking more than the usual fee from them.

The *Saunder's Gazette*, of the same date, in its column of local news, draws attention to the mischief done by the shops for the sale of mudduck (a preparation of opium for smoking) in the city (Shahjehanpore). One of these is situated in Mohulla Chukla and another in Bahadur Gunj. For some years



past these shops have been frequented by young men of all classes of the people, who by mixing with the bad characters by whom the shops are crowded at all times, contract vicious habits, and become incorrigibly depraved in their morals. Besides such places are often the scenes of riots—a fact which the writer confirms by referring to a dispute which recently happened at one of the shops in question between a musician and an Afghan, in which the latter was severely wounded. (For an exhaustive article on the same subject, see extract from the *Oudh Akhbár*, at pages 657-68 of the *Selections* for the week ending 11th November last.)

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

A correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the 29th June, writing from Bijawar (Central Provinces), notices a serious affray said to have happened in that state. The priests of a temple, who were on bad terms with Miyan Khan, a famous resident of the place, found opportunity to seize him, and after tying him fast to a pillar of the temple with a chain and cord, cauterized his body with a pair of tongs. The police heard his cries, but passed over the matter; and, on his wife applying for justice to the Raja, the latter took no action, though afterwards, when Miyan Khan died of the effects of the torture, he, through fear of being called to account by the Political Agent, imprisoned one of the priests and a blacksmith, and inflicted chastisement on the Guroo of the former. The son of the deceased on hearing of the injury done to his father, went to the royal fort armed with a sword, but finding that the garrison had shut the gate proceeded towards the jail, where he killed the guard, and then going in cut off the heads of the priest and the blacksmith. The Raja managed to secure the culprit, and, after disarming him, put him into prison.

The same paper praises the Nawab of Tonk for his good tact and management. As a proof of this, it is stated that in the course of his recent tour through his territory, finding a great portion of the land in *pergunnah* Chupra lying waste,



he issued a notice promising that persons who would cultivate and people the land would be exempted from the payment of Government revenue for four years, and, after that period, would have to pay rent according to the rates laid down for the pergunnah minus one-fourth, and their names would be entered on the settlement roll. This notice proved such an inducement to the inhabitants of the pergunnah, that one hundred applications praying for permission to cultivate the land on the terms offered were brought before the Nawab, which were all sanctioned.

A correspondent of the *Muhibb-i-Márwár*, of the 1st July, enquires why, unlike the past year, the schoolmasters of the Jodhpore school were not present at the durbar recently held in that state on the occasion of the Maharajah's birthday. The editor replies by saying that the schoolmasters could not attend the durbar through fear of incurring the displeasure of the Superintendent of the Educational Department, and further blames that official for exacting presents from all the incumbents on the staff of the school—whether they may or may not attend the durbar, even the chuprassies being made to pay eight annas each—a practice which he considers improper and derogatory to the dignity of the Maharaja.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 3rd July, in its correspondence columns, has the following under the heading "Teekumgurbh":—

The disaffection long since existing between the Thakoors and the Maharaja has resulted in a serious affray. The Political Agent, in the course of his late tour, tried his best to bring about a reconciliation, but without success, and fights and skirmishes have of late been going on between the Thakoors and the Maharaja's army, and, according to the news which have come from that quarter, about 200 persons have been killed on both sides, two fortresses have been destroyed, and some villages set on fire, and there is yet no prospect of the rupture coming to a close. The Political Agent has refrained from interference,



and has been a silent spectator of the affray—a course which the writer strongly censures. He thinks it a pity that the officer should see numbers of men killed, without taking steps to restore peace, and bring the parties to a reconciliation.

The *Akhbār-i-Alam*, of the 4th July, states on the authority of a correspondent, that of the two chiefs—viz., Narain Rao Punwar, and Kishnajee Rao Punwar—among whom the state of Dewas (Central Provinces) is divided, the former governs the part of the state under his control with wisdom and equity; while the latter has given numerous proofs of his misrule. He is said to be unfair in money-dealings, and unjust in his decisions. The writer thinks that the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India ought to take notice of the matter.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Surat, states that the Nawab of Sucheen has of late been possessed with a fancy that the members of his family and his relatives practice incantations on him, and that for this reason he has imprisoned several of them, expelled some from his territory, plundered others of their property, and has caused the doors of the houses of all of them to be closed up. Even the Begum herself is an object of suspicion, and receives cruel treatment at his hands. He does not sleep the whole night, and has dismissed some of his servants, and gives new proofs of his insanity every day.

The editor of the *Akhbār-i-Alam* attributes this conduct of the Nawab to drinking, in which the Nawab is said to indulge to excess.

The *Rajpūtāna Social-Science Congress Gazette*, of the 5th July, learns from a correspondent that the Maharaja of Gwalior has made great reduction in his *omla*. About 200 officials, including the menial servants and attendants in his retinue, have been dismissed from the service—a saving of Rs. 18,000 in the state expenditure being thereby effected. Some of the employés were old and superannuated, and were recommended



by the courtiers for pension; but the Maharaja is said to have rejected the proposal on the plea that in case of pensions being assigned, there would be no reduction in the expenditure. Further reductions are said to be in contemplation; for instance, it is rumoured that, with the exception of a *jemadar* and a few attendants, the whole of the staff of menials will be dismissed; that the office of Naib Soobah will be abolished, and that the Persian office will be entirely dismissed, and the Marathee office strengthened instead.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 6th July, in a communicated article, notices a scene of bloodshed said to have happened in Santher (Central Provinces). The particulars are these:—The Raja's maternal uncle, with the aid of a force, put to death the members of a family—not sparing even the women—and confiscated the whole of the movable and immovable property belonging to them. One man alone survived, who has in vain sought for justice at the Agency, the Political Agent having ordered him to apply for justice to the Raja, which the poor man is afraid of doing for fear lest, instead of obtaining a redress of his grievances at his hands, he may be subjected to greater oppression. He, therefore, intends to go to Indour, in order to appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General. He is said to be in great distress for want of money with which to defray his daily expenses.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, of the 6th July, complains that while the East India Railway Stations are provided with refreshment rooms for the accommodation of railway passengers, no such houses have been built on the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Line, in consequence of which passengers have no means of shelter from the severities of the weather, and are exposed to great trouble and inconvenience.

The Railway Company is asked to take steps for supplying the want by building rooms at each station, where passengers



of all classes may be accommodated according to their rank. The expense may be met by raising the railway fare, say in the proportion of one anna in each rupee, or, which would be the better course, the chiefs of the Native states lying near the stations might be asked to assist in the project in the shape of subscriptions.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Muhibb-i-Márwár*, of the 1st July, points out the need of intrusting the management of the educational department in that state to an educational committee, with the Political Agent for its president, and thinks the present system—under which the management of the department is in the hands of a single individual of an inferior position (referring to the Superintendent of the Schools)—to be impolitic.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Punjáb*, of the same date, states that the Maharaja of Bulrampore has been pleased to introduce the study of English and Persian in the Sanscrit School established by him at Juggun Nath (Orissa). The editor gives credit to the Maharaja for the act.

The *Mukhbir-i-Sadiq*, of the 5th July, regrets to observe that, notwithstanding that committees have been repeatedly held, and some of the princes of the royal family, and other men of rank and position, have used their best exertions, in order to induce the Mahomedan gentlemen of Lucknow to make liberal donations in aid of the Mahomedan School opened in that city, the majority of them did not offer more than Rs. 5 a month. The writer remarks, that if the gentlemen were to set aside a part of the large sums of money spent by them in a variety of acts of real or supposed good, for educational purposes, learning would make considerable advancement among Musalmans; and calls upon his fellow-citizens to follow the example of their brethren in other parts of India, who have subscribed liberal sums of money for the support of the proposed Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the 29th June, has been informed that Moonshee Ahmed Hussun, late Secretary to the Meerut Debating Society, intends to establish a museum in that city by means of popular subscriptions. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has already been raised from Native and European gentlemen for the purpose.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 6th July, gives credit to Hukeem Chundoo Lal, Native Doctor of the first class, for having set up a dispensary at the police station in the Umritsur bazaar, at his own cost, for the benefit of the poor, who will receive treatment and be supplied with medicines gratis. A notice containing the above information has been circulated through the city. The hukeem is a student of the Lahore Medical College, and a skilful physician and doctor.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 16th July, 1872 :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Dhulpoore Gazette,	Urdu,	Dhulpoore,	Weekly,	June, 16th	1872. July, 12th
2	Naiyir-i-Akbar,	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 9th
3	Núr-ul-Anwár,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 1st
4	Majmá-ul-Bahrain,	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 4th
5	Akmal-ul-Akbbár,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 4th
6	Agra Akbbár,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	" 30th	" 6th
7	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Weekly,	" 30th	" 9th
8	Núr-ul-Absár,	Urdu-Hindi,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	July, 1st	" 2nd
9	Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,	Urdu-Hindi,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 3rd
10	Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,	Urdu,	Gujranwalla,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 4th
11	Kárnámah,...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
12	Jalwa-i-Túr,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
13	Muhibb-i-Márwár,	Urdu-Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 6th
14	Almorah Akbbár,	Ditto,	Almorah,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 9th
15	Mufid-i-Am,	Urdu,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 9th
16	Najm-ul-Akbbár,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 9th
17	Hindi Márwár Gazette,	Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 10th
18	Urdu ditto,	Urdu-Hindi,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 10th
19	Mangal Samákhár,	Urdu-Hindi,	Baiswan,	Monthly,	" 1st	" 10th
20	Shola-i-Túr,	Urdu,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 2nd	" 5th
21	Naf-ul-Azám,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 2nd	" 9th
22	Koh-i-Túr,	Urdu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 2nd	" 10th
23	Rohilkhund Akbbár,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 3rd	" 8th
24	Akbbár-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 4th	" 9th
25	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 4th	" 9th
26	Vidyá Vilás,	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jummo,	Ditto,	" 4th	" 15th
27	Naiyir-i-Akbar,	Urdu,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 4th	" 15th
28	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 5th	" 9th
29	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Ditto,	" 5th	" 9th
30	Oudh Akbbár,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 5th	" 9th



No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
31	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq, ...	Urdu, ...	Lucknow, ...	Weekly, ...	1872. July, 5th	1872. July, 9th
32	Lauh-i-Mahfúz, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	" 5th	" 10th
33	Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto, ...	Jeypore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 5th	" 11th
34	Meerut Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 9th
35	Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 9th
36	Urdu Delhi Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 9th
37	Núr-ul-Anwár, ...	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 9th
38	Koh-i-Núr, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 10th
39	Panjábí Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 10th.
40	Rohilkhund Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 10th
41	Majma-ul-Bahrain, ...	Ditto, ...	Loodhiana, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	" 7th	" 11th
42	Akhmul-ul-Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Week., ...	" 7th	" 11th
43	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Urdu-Hindi, ...	Gwalior, ...	Ditto, ...	" 7th	" 13th
44	Khair Khwah-i-Punjáb, ...	Urdu, ...	Gujranwalla, ...	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 11th
45	Shu'í-i-Mihr, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 11th
46	Tahzeb-ul-Akhláq, ...	Ditto, ...	Allygurh, ...	Not fixed, ...	" 8th	" 11th
47	Urdu Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Weekly, ...	" 8th	" 11th
48	Pattiala Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Pattiala, ...	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 12th
49	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí, ...	Ditto, ...	Rampore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 12th
50	Saunders's Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 8th	" 15th
51	Matla-i-Núr, ...	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 9th	" 11th
52	Nasím-i-Jounpore, ...	Ditto, ...	Jounpore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 9th	" 13th
53	Akhbár-i-Am, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	" 10th	" 15th
54	Rohilkhund Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	" 10th	" 16th
55	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	" 12th	" 13th
56	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Weekly, ...	" 12th	" 13th
57	Meerut Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	" 13th	" 16th

ALLAHABAD:

The 19th July, 1872.

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.